

From the Raleigh Register.

## The Statue of Washington.

This exquisite specimen of the Art of Sculpture arrived in this city on Monday last. It is our wish to detail the effect its arrival produced on the public mind, but we feel how far short our powers of expression must fall to depict the deep, the powerful interest which was excited. To those who had served under the Father of his Country, it was a proud, a consoling moment; they had fought and bled for our independence; lived to see our country honoured by all nations; and to witness their native state paying the first great tribute to the memory of the Hero of our Revolution. North-Carolina may indeed be proud of this honorable testimony. She may be proud also that she was the first of the states which proposed to throw off a foreign yoke, and declare herself independent! These facts have been long before the public, and many brave men will survive who can testify that Mecklenburg County, (the native county of the Hero of the day, whose father took an active part in the transaction,) first resolved upon a Declaration of Independence. These facts are strong hints by the recent recovery of certain public documents, in the archives of the State, which have long been hidden from public view. It is not our purpose to speak to this subject, but merely to observe that the patriotism played on the present occasion, is no sudden burst of feeling in this State, not a more outward sign of regard, but has descended from father to son in genuine purity.

The next tribute of respect is due to the artist. This beautiful specimen of the sculptural Art received its first lines and its last finish from *Canova*, Prince of Sculptors. This celebrated man has been compared to *Praxiteles* and *Phidias*, and this Statue & its base are said, by Connoisseurs in the Fine Arts, to be finished with a boldness of outline, and a delicacy of taste, which rank them with the choicest specimens of antiquity. The likeness is good nor could be otherwise, for it was copied from a bust in *Gesso*, taken from life by the celebrated *Cerracci*, when in this country. The figures on the four sides of the Pedestal, are the production of *Tranforno*, the favorite pupil of *Canova*, and are in *Bas-relievo*. They are formed and grouped with the most exquisite taste, and commemorate the four greatest events, civil and military, in the life of the illustrious man, they are intended to celebrate viz:

1. The surrender of Cornwallis.
2. The resignation of Gen. Washington at the close of the War.
3. Representing the Hero, like *Cincinnatus*, holding the plough on his return to private life.
4. In the act of accepting the Presidency of the United States.

The Statue and Pedestal are of the whitest and purest marble. The General is represented in a sitting posture with a sword in his hand, writing his Farewell Address.

It has been objected to that an American General should be clothed as a Roman sitting in a Roman Chair; but for this style of dress many reasons are adduced, particularly that it is consonant to the great taste, and that *Canova*, a Roman himself has been so long accustomed to the classical costume, that it would have been difficult for him to have done justice to the subject in any other garb.

That the Legislature of North Carolina have had the patriotism to procure this superb Monument of their gratitude to the memory of the illustrious Washington, of the sister states an example worthy imitation. When to this consideration, added the efforts that have been made to secure to the State—a *Monument*, this splendid specimen of sculpture by the greatest modern Artist, we feel gratified beyond our usual terms of praise.

The Statue was brought from Wilmington to Fayetteville by the Steam Boat, and thence on carriages constructed for the purpose, under the superintendence of Nicholas, the Architect of the state. The packages, rendered it an arduous task to preserve the Statue and Pedestal from injury; and that they have been brought here and raised in safety, is doubtless owing to the care and exertion of the artist.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Stanley, J. S. Smith, Fisher, Graves, Williamson, Person, Seawell and others, was appointed by the Legisla-

ture to make arrangements for the reception of the Statue, who agreed to the following regulations, viz:

1. That a Procession be formed on the ground where the Statue is halted, at 8 o'clock.
2. That the Artillery be drawn in front of the Capitol, and 24 rounds; the firing to commence at the first movement of the Procession.
3. That the Adjutant General be the Marshal of the Day, to give all orders, and to take charge of the whole detail of business.

### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. A Band of Music.
2. Military.
3. Citizens.
4. Clerics and Assistants.
5. Heads of Departments.
6. Judges.
7. Members of the Assembly.
8. Speakers of both Houses.
9. The Governor of the State.
10. The Revolutionary Officers, of whom Col. Polk is designated to carry the flag of the United States.
11. Statue with the State Architect.

The procession having reached the State House Square, Col. Wm. Polk, (agreeably to appointment) delivered in a very impressive manner, to the large assembly collected on the occasion, the following excellent and appropriate Address:

### FELLOW CITIZENS,

An enlightened Legislature, faithful to the emotions of a grateful people, has procured the Statue of our beloved Washington; formed by the highest skill of an artist, whom all agree to call the *Michael Angelo* of the Age.

Rome, once the citadel of the earth, the terror of Kings; now fallen, now defaced; still nourishes for the arts, those talents by which patriotism and republican virtue are honored and recorded in the new world.—Thus it is, that Providence, in its wise and mysterious dispensations makes even degenerate nations the instruments of preserving that holy reverence for the rights of humanity, which must ultimately issue in the establishment of the liberties of the world.—The country of Phocion and Leonidas, may again be free; and some future Phidias, catching inspiration from the sublime ruins around him, make the marble tell to posterity the heroic actions of his contemporaries.

America may justly glory in her Washington, the founder of her liberty, the friend of man. History and tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character: in other illustrious men, each possessed some shining quality, that was the foundation of his fame: in Washington all the virtues were united, force of body, vigor of mind, ardent patriotism, contempt for riches, gentleness of disposition, courage and conduct in war. In the annals of modern greatness he stands alone, and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career; he was made him great; he made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of man, and laid in the principles of freedom the foundation of a great Republic. Twice invested with the supreme magistracy by the unanimous voice of a free people, he surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the field, and voluntarily resigning the sceptre of the sword, retired to the private shades of life.

A spectacle so new and so sublime, was contemplated with the profoundest admiration, and the name of Washington adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth; magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death; his highest ambition the happiness of mankind; his noblest victory the conquest of himself; bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame; and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen; he lived the ornament of the 18th century; he died—regretted by a mourning world!

The record of such virtues should be transmitted to posterity by every means the muse of History, of Painting, and of Sculpture can employ; and who is not proud of his country, when he sees her thus munificently consecrating the memory of the first of Patriots?

It is gratifying to know that the task was a favorite one to the Artist; he had an exalted admiration of the character of Washington, and has accordingly lavished on the work, some of the richest treasures of his genius: but *Canova* is an enlight-

ened friend of liberty, and worthy to be the sculptor of its author. May we not, then, fellow citizens, indulge the hope that this beautiful specimen of the arts, besides its moral effects in holding up to the imitation of our youth the great qualities it commemorates, also refine their taste, and awaken their latent energies of genius—that while it inculcates the virtues that render life useful to our Country; it may diffuse a relish for the arts that embellish society, and call a display of the varied powers of man's ingenuity.

After the Address had been delivered, the company retired, highly gratified with the manner in which the whole business had been conducted.

Mr. Nichols, the State Architect, has since raised the Pedestal and Statue in the place assigned them in the Capitol, so that the Members of Assembly and other strangers at present in the city, have had the satisfaction of viewing this superb Work before their departure, which is expected to take place in a day or two.

## N-CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday last this Society held its annual meeting at the State-House. At which a committee was appointed to report on the objects and duties of the Society, and on the most eligible means to be pursued by it to promote the interests of Agriculture throughout the State. After attending to the business before the meeting, it adjourned to Wednesday evening; when the committee reported, that it was desirable to promote the formation of Agricultural Societies in all the counties of the State, which would be auxiliary to this Society, and be represented by a Delegate at every annual meeting, or report there to; and that premiums should be offered for practical and useful Essays on subjects connected with Agriculture and Rural Economy, which should be annually published. The Report being concurred with, a committee of selections and publication was appointed, and a premium of a Golden Medal or Silver Cup of the value of ten dollars, is offered for the best Essay on the production and application of Manures, having reference to the materials within our State, and suitable to our species of crops; and a like premium for the best method of reclaiming worn-out lands.

Several of the County Auxiliary Societies were offered as Auxiliaries to this Society, by gentlemen present, who were members of them, and accepted; and a number of new members were received.

A Committee was appointed to revise the Constitution, so as to be in conformity with the above Report, which provided for three Vice-Presidents, instead of two; and Dr. Helme, of Johnston County, is appointed to deliver an Address at the next annual meeting.

The Officers for the ensuing year were appointed; a list of which shall appear in a future paper.

Ral. Reg of 21st ult

## NORTH-CAROLINA LAND CLAIMS.

An act has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature, directing a commissioner's office again to be opened on the first day of April next, for the adjudication of North-Carolina land warrants, and warrants and certificate land warrants, issued by the State of Tennessee, and to close forever the last of June. This act requires the clerk to the board of commissioners to open his office for receiving & listing land claims, the 15th December, and to continue it open until the 1st of April. It is an object with Tennessee to satisfy the land claims of this State within a limited time, that she may open an office for the appropriation of the vacant residuum of land if there be any, to her own citizens.

At a late period of the session, charges were exhibited to the House of Representatives against Samuel H. Williams, surveyor general of the 7th surveyor's district, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, upon which Articles of Impeachment were founded, and preferred against him, in the Senate, by the representative branch of the Legislature; and it being impossible to try the impeachment, during the present session, it was postponed, until a subsequent meeting of the Legislature, which, together with the necessity of the Legislature of the state's apportioning its representation in Congress, before the next general election, will require a called session of that body, some time in 1832.

## WANTED

At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

## BAKERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Bake House lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Cole, and intends carrying on the Baking business in all its various branches. He will on Monday commence baking Loaf Bread; and all kinds of Tea Cakes every evening; and in the morning hot Muffins—and will constantly keep, Water and Butter Crackers, Ship and Pilot bread; Spice Ginger Nuts, and fresh Ginger Bread—all which he will sell on moderate terms to Country Storekeepers and others. Masters of vessels will be supplied at the shortest notice with ship or pilot Bread—Parties and Clubs can be furnished with any sort of Cakes in the best manner.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes by strict attention to be able to give general satisfaction.

JAMES ENGLAND.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1831—1838

## Shocco Female Academy.

DOCTOR THOMAS COTTRELL returns thanks to the public for that liberal share of patronage which he has hitherto received; witnessing an increase every successive Session. The Institution at the commencement of the ensuing year will be permanently established at the well known highly respectable and healthy place *Shady Grove*, about four miles from where it now is. The School is in a flourishing situation at this time, and from the general satisfaction which has been given by his Lady and Son, the governess and instructor of the students, their unremitting attention, good government and success in the advancement of their pupils, in the literary and ornamental branches of education, he flatters himself that he will continue to merit the attention and enjoy the interest of his friends.

There are some advantages attendant on this Institution not common in the country. The opportunity of regularly attending public and divine service under the superintendence both of an itinerant and local ministry—Medical aid in the family without cost. Every important branch of female education is taught except Music. While times continue as they are, the price of Board and Tuition will be one hundred dollars per annum, or fifty dollars per Session, payable in advance.

June 1831.—44th w. 1st J. 315

N. B. There will also be a private ACADEMY for Males at the same place, who will be taught and accommodated entirely separate from the female Institution.

## MIDWAY ACADEMY.

THE Revd. C. A. HILL A. M. having purchased a plantation with suitable buildings thereon near the middle ground between Warrenton and Louisburg, will open a Boarding School on the first day of January next, at the low price of one hundred dollars per annum for board and tuition and no extra charges.

The high character sustained by the Warrenton Academy while under his direction, the repeated publications of the Trustees at the different Examinations and his success in preparing his pupils for an admission into their respective classes at College are deemed sufficient testimonials of his skill, qualifications and attention as a Teacher.

It is required that one half of the Board and Tuition should be paid in advance, and the other half at the end of the year.

October 20, 1831—11331.

## Valuable Land for sale.

FROM 2 to 300 acres of prime land, mostly swamp, with a soil surpassed by none in the County, situated in the neighborhood of Jackson's Swamp—About sixty acres of it cleared and under fence, with comfortable buildings for a small family. This land is happily so situated that it can be conveniently drained, and will be sold a bargain to any person disposed to improve swamp lands.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN M' WILLIAMS Nov 28—3w335.

WE have lately received some fresh VACCINE MATTER. Those persons who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, may be vaccinated gratis, by calling at our Office; and thus be rendered secure from the contagion of the Small Pox.

TELFAR & FREEMAN.

Dec. 1831. 4 350





WASHINGTON, N C

FRIDAY JANUARY 4, 1822.

In the first page will be found an interesting account of the reception of the Statue of the "Father of his Country," on its arrival at Raleigh.

It must afford much and real satisfaction to the philanthropist when he reflects on the invaluable benefits which are daily resulting from the vigilance and success of our cruisers, employed in suppressing the Slave Trade, and sweeping from the ocean the merciless Freebooters of the highway of nations. Nearly every mail brings some pleasing intelligence on this interesting subject.

#### FOR THE RECORDS. REFLECTIONS

#### For the New-Year.

On the threshold of a New Year well does it behoove rational beings to pause & reflect upon the many preceding ones, that have "run to waste."—Let us readers, be thus considerate.—Let us stop to enquire of ourselves how the past year has been improved or neglected. Have we during that period done any acts calculated to establish our own happiness or contribute to that of our fellow mortals? Does 1822 find us the same as 1821 left us on the "stream of time" that 1821 left us or have we made some advancement in wisdom's paths? The late year is forever gone, & we one nearer to our eternal doom! The past cannot be recalled, the future mocks our control, the time NOW, the PRESENT moment to all that we call our own.

How many good intentions have we omitted putting in execution, and how many shameful offences have we committed which we had promised ourselves to avoid?

A just Providence in inscrutable wisdom has also been pleased to blight some of the fairest prospects; and on the other hand to pour abundantly "the oil of gladness" in the cup of sorrow and affliction during the year which has just elapsed us, has no sad vacancy occurred in our domestic circle, or if saved that distress, has no valued friend or relative quit this bustling stage of folly and perplexities to enter on the world of spirits? Have we no anxiety if he or she once so dear to our sight and affections were prepared to obey the summons to meet their God in judgment, and whilst our earnest hearts in the solicitude of honest friendship are fondly hoping the best, let us be careful here the lamp of life be extinguished with us, that we are prepared for that unavoidable hour from which there is no appeal.

With the deceased, their doom is irrevocably fixed—FOREVER and FOREVER!

In vain shall we strive by the ardour of our prayers to augment their happiness, and equally futile will prove the penitential sigh to mitigate their suffering.

With the sorrowing survivors the case is very different. The fatal arm of death has not yet been raised, to terminate our earthly career.—Year after year we have continued to experience the forbearance of Heaven, and the offers of pardon extended to us. A bleeding Saviour with a benign countenance points to his wounds nor ceases the affectionate exhortation; "Sinners is this thy return?" Oh! let us be wise to consider these things, and diligent to improve them.

Let us commence this year, with firm resolutions that if our lives are preserved to us, it shall not be added to the black catalogue of those devoted to sin and folly.

Let us reflect that no mortal arm can avert the blow of death; that the cheek now flushed with the bloom of health may long ere the present year shall have terminated, be cold and pallid, within the cheerless confines of the tomb, the eyes closed in sepulchral darkness, and the socket in which they now sparkle with youthful vivacity become receptacles for the noisome worm!—It would be trifling with common sense and the daily testimony afforded us to think that the grim monarch of terrors will repose inactive this year and permit all of us to witness its termination.

And which of us shall be the victims? Who dare say he is exempt?

On this side and on that, men see their friends,

Drop off, like leaves in autumn; yet launch out

Into fantastic schemes, which three long lives

In the world's hale and undegenerate days

Could scarce have leisure for; fools that we are;

Never to think of death and of ourselves.

At the close of the year, we are left with a concern of ours. O more than a cottah!

For creatures of a day, in gamester mood To frolic on a certainty's dread brink, Unapprehensive; when for aught we know The very first swirl shall sweep us in.

Think we, or think we not, time hurries on With a resistless unrelenting stream, Yet treads more soft than e'er did midnight thief.

That slides his hand under the miser's pillow,

And carries off his prize."

Come then, "tis madness to defer." let us now resolve to live indeed, and live to God that we may die in him Him.—Oh! when this world with all it contains is fast receding from our view, and we are separating from the earthly ties of Parent, wife, children, brother, or sister, what will it avail us if we had possessed the mines of Golconda whilst we are expiring under the wrath of an offended Creator.

Who would not then exchange all the wealth of the Indies to smoothe a dying pillow, and barter the fading honours of this life for the blessing of an approving conscience, or the smiles of a God of Justice? "Then when the last the closing hour draws nigh,

And earth recedes before my swimming eye;

When trembling on the doubtful edge of fate

I stand, & stretch my view to either state;

Teach me to quit this transitory scene—

With decent triumph and a look serene;

Teach me to fix my ardent hopes on high,

And, having liv'd to Thee, in Thee to die."

ONE SIMUS.

January 1, 1822.

#### CAP TIONS.

Of the Acts passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, in 1821.

#### PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to provide a Revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1822. [The tax on lands and polls are the same as last year. The tax on Pedlars is \$20; on Pedlars on navigable waters \$30; on Merchants from \$5 to \$25, according to their capital to be paid in April and a License taken out. Billiard Tables pay \$200 \$age plays, &c. \$30 in every county; \$10 on every slave brought from another State for sale; 1000 dollars on every Broker, or Exchange or Lottery Office keeper; every Turnpike Road or Toll gate, 5 dollars.]

2. An act to amend an Act passed in the year 1820, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this State. [Extended to January 1, 1823.]

3. Directing a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held for the County of Craven. [The Governor is to commission one of the Judges to hold this Court in the month of January, in order to try a number of free persons and slaves now confined in jail charged with offences whereof the Superior Court has jurisdiction, whose cases could not be tried at the late term.]

4. Supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly entitled an act directing a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held for the County of Craven. [Provides that if the Judge shall not attend during the three first days, his commission shall expire.]

5. To amend the 1st section of an act, passed in 1816 concerning the navigation of the Catawba River.

6. To amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1815, concerning the navigation of Cape Fear River.

7. To amend an act passed 1816 concerning the navigation of Neuse River, & to amend an act passed in 1813, for opening and improving the navigation of Neuse river.

8. To amend an act passed in 1816 concerning the navigation of Tar River. [The above four acts merely relate to the manner of advertising the meetings and sale of stock, &c.]

9. Making the affirmation of the people commonly called Dunkards evidence in criminal cases.

10. To repeal an act passed in 1820, to provide for the payment of costs when a Slave is convicted of a capital crime.

11. To annex part of Bladen county of Columbia.

12. To consolidate into one, the several acts relative to the appointment of the Trustees of the University; for the government thereof, and for other purposes.

13. Directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves under execution [At the court house in each county on any Monday in any week, or for want of time, on the succeeding day or days.]

14. To enable infants who are seized or possessed of estates in fee, in trust, or by way of mortgage, to make conveyance of said estates. [By petition and order of court.]

15. To amend an act, entitled an act to re-enact and amend an act passed in 1816, to incorporate a company to be called the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Company, and to increase the capital stock of said

Company. [Stock to be opened for subscribers not exceeding 240 shares of 100 dollars each, with those already subscribed. The State to subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding 50.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1777 for establishing Courts of Law, and for regulating proceedings therein. [Directing the manner in which appeals, &c. from county courts shall be taken.]

17. Providing further punishment for harbouring or maintaining runaway slaves. [Persons enticing Slaves to runaway, in addition to the present penalty, shall be subject to indictment.]

18. To incorporate a Company to deepen the Swash, called Blair's Channel in Pamlico Sound. [Stock to be 50,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each, to be under the management of five Directors.]

19. To authorize the distribution of copies of the late Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina, made under the authority of an act passed in 1817, for the Revisal of the Acts of the General Assembly. [36 copies for the use of the General Assembly, 5 in State Library, a copy to each of the Superior and County Court Clerks, Judges, and each of the Officers of government.]

20. To provide for the execution of process when there shall be no proper officer in the county to execute the same. [Judge may authorise an officer in an adjoining county to execute the same.]

21. To incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes. [The Stock is to be 200,000 dollars for opening the Inlet in shares of 100 dollars each.]

22. To amend an act passed in 1820, to improve and repair the Turnpike Road lately owned by Nathan Horton, in Wilkes county. [Authorising the calling out hands to work on road, and payment of 1000 dollars from the fund appropriated for Internal Improvements.]

23. To increase the salary of the Secretary of State and for other purposes. [Increased 200 dollars.]

24. To explain and amend an act passed last session, limiting the time within which judgments before a Justice of the Peace may be revived. [Three years is the time limited.]

25. To amend an act passed at last session for prohibiting white men from cultivating the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians. [This act provides that purchasers of reserved Indian lands may purchase the rights of such Indians. Penalties incurred by purchasers remitted.]

26. Regulating the fees of Notaries. [The fee of the Notary is hereafter to be 25 cents only.]

27. To promote the administration of Justice. [Giving power to a Judge to remove any cause to an adjoining county on sufficient cause being shown.]

28. Imposing an annual tax on stud horses and jack asses. [The tax is the price paid the season for one mare.]

29. To repeal an act passed at last session for the relief of honest debtors.

30. For the relief of Insolvent Debtors. [Which provides that creditors shall pay the prison expenses of his debtor for the first 20 days, if the Defendant has no property to pay them.]

31. To amend the acts making provision for the Poor. [It lays the same penalty on Wardens chosen to fill a vacancy that Wardens are subject to if they refuse to serve when elected.]

32. To amend the Inspection Laws of this State as respects Turpentine. [Not to condemn turpentine if free from any fraudulent mixture, but designate its quality.]

33. To extend the time for registration of grants, meane conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Two years longer allowed.]

34. To confirm the boundary line between this State and the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

35. To amend an act passed in 1796, to remedy certain inconveniences arising under the present land laws. [Annual returns of entries of land to be made to the Secretary of State.]

36. Making it an indictable offence to injure or deface the Statue of General Washington.

37. To provide an additional fund for Internal Improvements. [It grants the proceeds of shares owned by the State in the Cape Fear and Newbern Banks.]

38. To amend an act passed in 1820, for the purpose of aiding the opening the State Road, from Jonathan Woody's black smith's shop to the Tennessee line, in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe. [1000 dollars, to be appropriated from the fund set apart for Internal Improvements.]

39. To repeal part of an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure to take a license from the county court, and for other purposes.

40. To authorise the employment of an Architect for the State. [Salary not exceeding 1600 dollars per annum, or for a shorter time in like proportion.]

41. To amend an act passed in 1784, c.

38, to prevent the exportation of unmanufacturable commodities. [The act relates to Saw mill Lumber and Staves.]

42. To repeal part of an act, passed in 1816, respecting the Supreme Court. [That part of the law which authorised the Governor to issue a letter missive, requiring one or more Judges to attend the Supreme Court is repealed. Supreme Court to possess the same power to grant new trials as Superior Courts.]

43. Respecting the arrangements of the Circuits among the Judges of the Superior Courts. [The Judges are to allot the Circuits among themselves, and give public notice thereof.]

#### Extract of PRIVATE ACTS.

To amend an act passed in 1798, for the further regulation of the town of Newbern.

To repeal part of an act passed in 1818, so far as respects Conby Creek, more effectually to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Roanoke and its waters.

To establish an Academy in the town of Halifax.

To incorporate the Rowan Agricultural Society, and for other purposes.

To prevent the hawling of seines between the New Inlet, near the mouth of Cape Fear River and Bar and Inlet, commonly called Howe's Inlet.

To repeal part of an act passed in 1818, to amend an act passed in 1818, to regulate the Fisheries on Scuppernon River, Little Alligator Creek, the great Alligator River, and the waters thereof, in Tyrone county.

For the relief of John Blackwell and wife, of the County of Hyde.

To repeal part of an act passed at the last session, respecting the county courts of Pitt and Beaufort counties.

To alter the time of holding elections in the county of Pitt.

To incorporate the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society.

Authorising seven acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax to perform certain duties in the County Courts.

To alter the time of holding the elections in the county of Craven.

To compel the Register of the county of Martin, to keep his office at the Court House in the town of Williamston.

To continue in force for one year, an act to authorise a Lottery for the benefit of Farmwell Grove Academy, in Halifax county.

To prevent Hogs from running at large on the Island of Ocracoke in Carteret county.

To authorise the commissioners of the town of Plymouth to collect the arrears of taxes.

To alter the times of holding separate elections in Washington county.

To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Tranter's Creek.

To incorporate an Academy on the farm of Charles A. Hill, in the county of Halifax, by the name and under the title of Midway Academy.

To alter the times of holding the county courts of Carteret county.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of the counties of Carteret, Greene and Lenoir, and to alter the time of holding the county Courts of Jones & Craven.

Further to regulate the Newbern Academy.

To authorise the Smoky Mountain Turnpike company to extend their turnpike from the line of Tennessee to the mouth of Socco Creek, in Haywood county.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Court of Martin county.

To incorporate Scotland Neck Lodge, Halifax county.

Regulating the authority of the commissioners of the town of Newbern, relative to the quarantine of vessels.

#### RESOLUTION

Appropriating 19,000 dollars for final repairs of the State House; 1500 dollars of which is to be applied to the purchase of necessary Furniture for the Chamber of the Senate and House of Commons.

CONGRESS.—House of Representatives. Dec 24.—Petitions of sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Carolina, in favor of a Bankrupt Law, received and referred to the committee the whole when on that subject.

The following gentlemen composed the Committee to report a bill appropriate representatives among the several according to the fourth census:—

Messrs. Campbell, of O. Harvey, D. Dufey, Tomlinson, Mallery, Coldencombe, Baldwin, McLane, Wright, Edw. Edw. N. C. Lowndes, Trimble, Allen, Ten. Johnston, L. dricks, Rankin, Cook, Moore, Alab. man, Scott.

A New York paper, of Dec. 24, says, count were received yesterday from vanna, stating that Y. outside, leader late revolution, had declared himself peror of Mexico.

The King of England arrived in on the 8th Nov. from his excursion. Conflagration, much improved in health.



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#### For the Recorder.

**BE IT KNOWN**, That at the request of the Representatives of Beaufort County, We, the undersigned, have examined the Petitions for the removal of the Public Buildings from Washington to Bath in said County; and also the Remonstrance against the removal, and find a majority in favour of the continuance of two hundred and fifty four: Witness our hands, at Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1831.

(Signed) T. WALKER,  
SAML HYMAN,  
G. W. JORDAN.

#### REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The brig Revolution, in 36 days from Pernambuco, brings the news of a complete Revolution throughout the Brazils. The Governor and Staff had been shipped off from Pernambuco, and the Prince Royal had been sent from Rio Janeiro. The same state of things exist at St. Salvador and Monte Video. Some resistance was made by the Royal troops at Pernambuco, but after 100 of them were killed, the rest surrendered.

A letter from Pernambuco, Nov. 10, after mentioning the late Revolution, says "all is now quiet."

Accounts from Monte Video to Oct. 19, speak of the fall of Lima; and mention that at Beunos Ayres they are reducing the duties, and taking other measures for the encouragement of Commerce.

It is stated in a northern paper that the Eye Infirmary of New-York, within the last year, has restored to sight 436 blind persons, many of whom had been blind from their infancy. An Institution of a similar object, in Boston, under Dr. Reynolds, is gaining high repute.

#### MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The following is a letter from the Post Master General, to the Post Master in this city:

General Post Office,  
Nov 21st 1831,

THOMAS W. BACOT, Esq. Post Master,  
Charleson, S. C.

DEAR SIR—We have yours of the 5th & 6th inst. Every Mail Contract is bound by contract, to carry the Mail either in a Sledge, or well and securely covered with an Oil cloth or Bear skin, so that no injury can be done to the mail by rain or snow, under a heavy penalty. I have charged each Contractor who has violated his contract in that respect, with a penalty of One Dollar a mile, in every case that has come to my knowledge for some time past, and it is my determination to debit every offender. I shall as usual, rely upon your vigilance in reporting each case that comes to your knowledge to the end that a paper corrective may be applied.

With great esteem,  
R. J. MEIGS

P.S.—Please to apprise the Contractors who visit your office of my determination.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the dividends of the United States Bank for 1832, at 5 per cent.

#### BANKRUPT LAW.

It is now several years since attempts have been annually made in Congress to pass a general Bankrupt Law. There never was a time when it was more wanted, than it is at the present moment.—The most intelligent statesmen—the most distinguished jurists—the most experienced merchants are for it.

Heretofore the friends of a National Bankrupt System have not acted with unanimity, concert and energy. They have left the merchants to fight the battle through Congress has been led to believe that none but merchants wanted such a statute when the fact was far otherwise.

A meeting of merchants and traders has been called on this day at 10 o'clock at the Time Coffee House. This may all be proper, and it is to be hoped that a large number will assemble. But it is also to be hoped that a general meeting of the friends of a National Bankrupt Law will be called in the city of New York without regard to pursuit or profession. Would it not be well for the meeting which is to be held this day, to reflect on this suggestion? Committees can be appointed and all preparations made for a general and powerful expression of the public voice.

There is one more point worthy of consideration here. If an active committee of correspondence was appointed to open a constant communication with Congress & with other cities, as well as with influential individuals in the interior, beneficial consequences would result from the measure.

Communicated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the packet ship Nestor.

"I should have mentioned to you that I saw the sailors, at every leisure hour, reading the books of their library, and the mate assured me that he thought it a most excellent method of preventing that listlessness to which a sailor's life is doomed, and

by which his character is often lost. Fifty ships have been supplied from this port with libraries for seamen, consisting of voyages, travels, history, geography, &c. The Spanish Ambassador, who came out in the Nestor, was so highly pleased with the plan of the Seamen's Library, that he presented a number of volumes to their collection."

#### Gleanings from Niles' Register.

PETER FRANCISCO has petitioned the legislature of Virginia, for compensation for services rendered during the revolutionary war. His recoument with a party of dragons is history.

**Kelidiascope.**—A work under this title, to be ornamented with engravings is proposed to be published at New York, edited by a society of gentlemen. Its plan appears to be that of a literary work, similar to what the "Port Folio" was except in its haired to the rights of man; but this is not intended to partake of a political character at all. We are privately informed that the gentlemen engaged to support it are well qualified to execute the task, and we wish them success. It is to be published in monthly numbers, in 8vo. six of which are to make a volume of 384 pages; each number to be embellished with an engraving, at 6 dollars per annum payable in advance by those to whom it shall be remitted by post.

**Hartford Convention.**—The eastern papers notice in "due form" the anniversary of the meeting of this convention (the 15th December 1814), and call the gentlemen that composed it "blue lights." But this is an "era of good feelings," & such "wicked" things should not be published.

**Maple Sugar.**—The Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette states that 73,905 lbs of maple sugar were made in the town of Phelps, during the last spring.

**The slave trade,** under the Portuguese flag and chiefly for the Brazil market is very actively prosecuted on the coast of Angola. The last accounts name seven or eight vessels engaged in it, one a tri-built ship, strongly manned and armed, and fitted to carry a cargo of twelve hundred wretched human beings! "I tremble when I think that God is just."

**The glass cutters** of Boston have challenged those of New York at a trial of skill, for a stake of one hundred dollars.

**An Indian Woman** named *Hannah Dexter*, the last of the Natick tribe of Indians, was lately murdered by her grandson, a frolic, at Natick, Massachusetts, aged 76 years.

**Worthy of Imitation.**—We state, with no little satisfaction, that on board the ship *Coloedonia*, capt. Donaldson, which lately sailed from this port for Canton, was shipped a complete suite of floor cloth, of McCaulley's manufacture, in this city for the dwelling house of the American consul, Mr. Wilcocks, at Canton. They were of the largest size, & of the richest patterns. It will perhaps not be deemed impertinent, to suggest that, if our consuls in different parts of the world, were to follow the example of Mr. Wilcocks, they would essentially contribute to the interest, and reflect credit on, our domestic fabrics.

#### Phil Paper

**Tobacco.**—The entire export of 1831, the year ending on the 1st of Oct. was 67,056 lbsds, of all descriptions. In 1820 it amounted to 88,823 lbsds, making a difference of 17,767.

**Manilla cotton.**—Com. Porter having received some of the seed of this cotton, forwarded it to Mr. Skinner, editor of the "American Farmer," who carefully distributed it. The Manilla cotton is of short staple, but remarkable for its softness—resembling silk.

#### NATIONAL CLAIMS.

France, by her late claims on the U. States, is disposed to avail herself of the provisions of the Louisiana treaty, made with the late existing government of that country. This is acting on a perfectly correct national principle—that every act done by an existing government is, under every change of circumstances, still a national act. On this ground ought the U. States to stand, and demand of France compensation for all our property illegally captured, almost without pretence of right and condemned!

Great Britain has acted on this principle with France, and has demanded and received, in an ample manner, compensation for all their illegal confiscations.

Portsmouth Journal.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Albany county society have awarded a premium to Reussel Van Rensselaer, for raising six hundred and forty bushels of ruta bage on an acre of land; and to Gilbert Ward for raising six hundred and thirty five bushels of flat turnips on one acre of land.

#### NEWSPAPER READING.

Let a family of children (says the Lynchburg Gazette) be put regularly in possession of a Newspaper—and let another family, though possessing the same advantages with regard to scholastic acquirements,

be deprived of it, and the difference between them will be discernable to the slightest observation.

#### THE MURDEROUS TRAFFIC.

Though we cannot approve the motive which prompts Great-Britain to suppress the slave trade, we are truly grateful for her practice in respect to it. We observe that two other vessels have been captured at Boney, on the coast of Africa, by the boats of the Tartar and Thistle. One of them was a schooner of many heavy guns, and an abundance of small arms, manned by about fifty "of the most desperate fellows unhung," as the account says, and great address, as well as some very severe fighting, was necessary to take her.—She had Spanish colors, but her crew, by their language, were chiefly American or English, who appeared to be excessively alarmed at their condition, after capture, fearfully looking to their well earned reward, the gallows. On board this vessel there were 450 slaves, among whom the dysentery already prevailed, by which many had died, and the dead and dying were mixed together. The other was under the Portuguese flag, and having only just commenced business, had only about 100 slaves on board. In the former the women, who were said to be comfortably stowed, compared with the men, had a room 4 feet high, sixteen feet long, and nine feet wide to sleep in—one hundred of them were crammed into this place, wherein the thermometer stood at 103°. We pray that in some of the captures made, evidence may be had to convict some of the principals of this nefarious trade. The execution of a dozen or two of persons living in the U. States, would do much to check it, and save hundreds of lives in a year.

Niles' Reg.

#### MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE HORNET!

In the marine intelligence of Nov. 30, received at Charleston on the 15th inst. by the steam ship Robert Fulton, from New-Orleans, we notice the following animating paragraphs:

**English Turn, Nov. 30th.**—Came up this evening brig Le Pensee, Lieut. en Armstrong, prize master, with 220 slaves. This vessel was captured by the U. States' sloop of war Hornet, together with the Colombian Privateer, which had previously captured this vessel and several others. The privateer's destined port unknown.

The Le Pensee is stated, in the report of the steam ship, to be a French Guineaman, with 230 slaves on board.

The brig Mary Ann, Capt. Humphreys, which arrived at New Orleans, 1st inst. from Turk's Island, with 3,500 bushels of salt, informs that on the 2d ult. on the south side of Cuba, while a privateer was in the act of boarding her, "the U. States sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Hanley, came up, stopped the privateersmen, and conveyed the Mary Ann nearly 100 miles along the coast of Cuba."

The English brig of war Nautilus, arrived, at Turks Island 2d inst. from a cruise, after having captured a piratical brig near Old Providence, after a chase of near 13 hours. She had 44 prisoners on board, and was bound to New Providence to have them tried. The pirate was in the act of robbing an American ship when the Nautilus hoed in sight.

Mer. Adv.

#### Boston Dec 25. Noon.

A Portuguese ship, sent in by the U. S. schooner ALLIGATOR, has just arrived—captured after a short brush.



#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

#### ARRIVED.

Dec. 24th, Sloop Cashier, Hallock, New York.

27th Schr. Sally Havens, Cruthers, N. York in 5 days—Groceries to A. Burbank—Passengers, Messrs. Van Bokklyn & I. Brainard.

Sloop Convoy, Teithill, N. Y. with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Messrs. E. & A. Talis—Passenger, I. Sampson, Esq. of Hudson, N. Y.

29th, Sloop Elizabeth, Soule, Savannah, in ballast, to Cushing & Bonner, Capt. S. spoke on the 16th inst. schooner Gipsy, 10 days from Boston, bound to St. Johns, Geo.

#### CLEARED.

Dec. 24th, Schr. Evergreen, Drummond Bermuda, lumber by J. Jackson.

Schr. Panther, Cook, St. Barts, lumber by the master.

29th, Schr. Rachel, Nickerson, Boston, Naval Stores by J. S. Homes.

Jan. 1st, Schr. Charles Hays, Russell, N. Y. Naval Stores by J. Maslin & Son.

Arrived at Newbern, Schr. Triton, Bowen, from Point Patre, Guadeloupe. Among a list of vessels that he left there on the 23d Nov. was the Schr. John Armistead, Naals, of this Port, unsold.

#### List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, N. C. January 1st. 1832.

- A—John Adamson.
- B—Carney J. Bryan, Gideon Barlow 9, Thomas W. Blackledge 3, Frederick Boid.
- C—James Clifford, Rewben Clifton, Rew Charles L. Cooley, Capt. James Cook, John Cratch.
- F—Rolan French.
- G—Rev Robert Griffith.
- H—Capt. Hezekiah Herriman, W. Humphrey.
- J—Zachariah Judkins.
- K—Jedediah Kelly.
- L—Louisa Lewes.
- M—Zedekiah Mixon.
- P—Thomas Prideaux.
- R—Wiley W. Rea, Frederick Rew.
- S—B. M. Selby, Wm. Shingleton, Peter Shepley 2, Miss Elizabeth Slade.
- T—Hugh Telfair, George B. Taft, Joseph Tripp.
- W—Thomas White, Jasper Wollard, Isaac Weston, Mr. Williams, John Wiley, Miss Fanny Wollard.

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TO GET THE WORTH OF

#### YOUR MONEY, Call at D. M. Lyons' Store.

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

- 20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
- 20 barrels Newark Cider,
- 10 bags Green Coffee,
- 40 bbls. Apple Brandy,
- 5 bbls. N. E. Rum,
- 1500 wt. family Cheese,
- And in Store, a general and complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. &c.—all of which, will be sold very cheap. Apply as above.

January 2 1832

if 340

#### To Let,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Doct. D. A. Telfair.

For Terms apply to

E. HOYT.

Jan. 3. 21 340

#### Seed Oats, &c.

**RICHARD GRIST**, has for Sale a quantity of good Northern Seed Oats. In addition to other Groceries—Whiskey, Northern Gin, and Apple Brandy. He also has for Sale on accommodating terms, a neat second hand Carriage, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Dec 20—1838

#### Richard Grist,

Water-Street.

IN addition to the articles usually kept by him heretofore, has and will constantly keep, for sale, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Cheese, Nails, Jugs, Blackets, Paper, and expects Cotton Bagging.

On hand, parcel of Apple Brandy, Gin & Whiskey by the barrel—best Allum Salt, and very superior Chewing Tobacco.

Nov 15 1831—81333

#### SALE

Of a Valuable PLANTATION, And of Lots.

ON Friday the 1st day of February next, will be offered for sale at the Court-House in Washington, the Land and Plantation in this County belonging to, and the residence of, the late Slade Pearce. The Land about five hundred acres, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, about ten miles below Washington; a considerable portion of it is of tolerably good quality and adapted to the culture of corn and peas, with a sufficiency cleared to work five or six hands to advantage; the balance timbered with pine. Its situation upon the margin of the river, renders the getting of its production to market convenient. On it is a commodious and neatly finished dwelling house, with an unusually complete set of out houses and conveniences—all nearly new. The plantation is now in good order, and fit for the reception of a crop. The place would afford a pleasant residence, and is believed to be worthy the attention of a man of moderate capital, wishing to obtain one. Also, about Sixty acres of Pine Land, within one or two miles of the above, known by the name of the "Buck point" land.

ALSO—One undivided half of the two Lots in Van Noorden town part of Washington, next, and west of the Bridge, with the water front.

ALSO—The two Lots with their improvements, lately owned by, and formerly the residence of, Mr. Pearce, adjoining the last mentioned Lots.

From peculiar circumstances, the terms of the Sale cannot be now stated further than that at least one third of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. It is believed, however, that they will be accommodating, for the balance. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and a few days before, to any person who may apply to the subscriber.

RICHARD GRIST, Esq. of

Slade Pearce.

Washington, 20th Dec. 1831. 1da 338



## POETRY.

### THE VIRTUOUS MAN.

I love the man whose noble soul  
Would stoop to bow beneath  
The winter storms that wildly roll  
Along the vale of death.

Who—as he looks along the sky,  
And sees the clouds come on,  
Awaits their fury patiently,  
And says, "Thy will be done."

I love the heart that never knew  
Malice, or pride, or scorn,  
But on the world's rank bosom grew  
Mild as a summer morn.  
Who when offences vile came o'er  
His tranquil little heaven,  
Forgave them all—and only ask'd  
In turn "to be forgiven."

I love the man who never spurn'd  
The needy from his door,  
Whose heart with generous pity burn'd  
Who loved to feed the poor;  
And gave what'er he had to give  
Nor asked return again,  
But pointed to the heavens and said—  
"Thank not the clouds for rain."

For oh! to such an one there is  
A nameless something given,  
That melts the heart to tenderness,  
And turns the soul to heaven.  
And then his end, with eye serene,  
He meets the grisly king;  
For hope sits smiling o'er the scene,  
The grave illumining.

### Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department,  
December 10, 1831.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submitted the following REPORT:

#### 1. Of the Revenue.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1818, amounted to \$26,095,200 65. Viz: Customs 21,828,451 48; Arrears of internal duties 947,946 33; Arrears of direct tax 263,926 01; Public land exclusive of Mississippi stock 2,464,527 90; Dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States 525,000; Postage and other incidental receipts, 65,348 93.

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819, amounted to \$21,435,700 69. Viz: Customs 17,116,702 96; Arrears of internal duties 227,444 01; Arrears of direct tax 80,850 61; Public land exclusive of Mississippi stock 3,274,422 78; First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that bank 675,000; Postage and other incidental receipts 61,280 33.

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1820, amounted to 15,284,546 29.

It is estimated that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds 14,083,000. The payments into the Treasury, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to 16,219,197 70. Viz: Customs 10,068,394 85; Public Lands 940,930 35; Arrears of internal duties and direct tax 69,867 26; Bank dividends 105,000; Incidental receipts 21,581 51; Re payments 13,373 73; Loan 5,000,000. And the payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 3,593,379 14. Viz: Customs 3,000,000; Public Lands 360,000; Money recovered out of advances made in the War Department before the 1st day of July 1815, 120,000; Balances of military appropriations carried to the account of the surplus fund 90,278 14; Direct tax and internal duties, and incidental receipts 25,000. Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1821, 19,814,475 14—which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January last, of 1,198,461 21. Make the aggregate amount of 21,012,937 5. The application of this sum for the year 1821 is estimated as follows: The payments to the 30th of Sept. have amounted to 15,655,288 47. Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,772,717 30; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia and arrears prior to the first of January, 1817, 4,872,865 78; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,603,593 78; Public debt, including 591,611, 30 of Mississippi stock 6,406,112 64. During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to 3,590,000. Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 690,000; Military service 290,000; Naval service 700,000; Public debt 1,900,000. Making the aggregate amount of 19,235,288 47—which being deducted from the above sum of 21,012,937 55 will leave in the Treasury on the

1st day of January next a balance estimated at 1,777,648 55.

But, of the balances of appropriations for the service of the year 1821, necessary to effect the object of those appropriations, exclusive of balances, which will not be required, and which have been deducted from the estimates of the year 1822, or will be carried to the account of the surplus fund, there remains the sum of 2,268,611 28, which is an existing charge upon the revenue of 1821, and exceeds the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next, by 490,963 70.

#### 2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812 and which was unredeemed on the 30th of September, 1820, amounted to 30,570,627 12; and that contracted subsequently to the 1st of January 1812, and unredeemed on the 30th of Sept. 1820, amounted to 70,554,933 65 making the aggregate amount of 91,225,560 77. Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1820, excepting the sum of 38 dis 66, which was then short estimated, and which has been since corrected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year, there was added to the above, the sum of 457,747 95, viz. in 6 and 7 per cent. stocks, for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled 3280 29; in 5 per cent. stock, under the act of May 15 1820, 454,567 66, making 91,683,308 72; and there was paid in the fourth quarter the sum of 388,893 21, viz: deferred stock reimbursed, 249,401 58; payment on account of Louisiana stock 139,490 63, making the public debt unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1821, 91,294,416 51. From the 1st of January to the 30th of September inclusive, there has been added the sum of 4,739,776 28, viz. three per cent. stock for interest on registered debt, 26,011; Treasury note 6 and 7 per cent. stock 4,455 07; Loan authorized by act of 3d of March, 1821, 4,735,296 30; Making 96,034,097 15, viz: Reimbursement of deferred stock during the same period 276,737 15; Payments on account of Louisiana stock, 2,071,360 00—Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st of Oct. 1821, 93,686,093 74; to which will be added, in the fourth quarter, Treasury note six per cent. stock issued 390 40—Making 93,686,486 14, from which will be deducted in the 4th quarter, the sum of 262,880 41, viz: Reimbursement of deferred stock 257,322 26; residue of Louisiana stock, 5,558 15—Making the amount of the public debt, unredeemed on the 1st of January 1822, as estimated, 93,423,605 73; the Treasury notes yet outstanding are estimated at 28,495; the awards made by the Commissioners, appointed under the several acts of Congress for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, amount to 4,282,151 12; of which there have been received at the General Land Office in stock, in 2,442,533 39; and there have been paid at the Treasury, 1,734,490 85—Making together 4,177,026 24, and leaving outstanding on the 30th of September, 1821, 105,124 88.

#### 3. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue & Expenditure for the year 1822.

The diminution of the revenue from imports and tonnage, which occurred in 1819 advanced with progressive force through 1820, and reached its lowest point of depression in the first quarter of the present year. The duties secured in that quarter were 727,000 dollars less than those of the corresponding quarter of 1820; whilst the amount secured in the second and third quarters exceeded that of the same period of the preceding year by 1,172,000 dollars: thus presenting on the 30th of September last, an aggregate excess of 445,000 dollars for the three first quarters of 1821, which sum, there is just reason to believe, will be considerably augmented at the end of the year.

Whilst the duties have progressively increased, the debentures chargeable upon them have considerably diminished: the amount of debentures issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, being 952,000 less than was issued during the same period of the preceding year.

The same causes which 1819 and 1820, effected so great a reduction of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, were felt in an equal degree in the sale of the public lands. Those who, from an anticipation of the resources previously to those years, were unable to purchase foreign merchandise, were equally incapable of purchasing public lands, or of discharging debts contracted with the government by purchases antecedently made.

In the annual report of the Treasury at the commencement of the last session of Congress, the receipts from the public lands for the year 1821 were estimated at 1,600,000 dollars, if no change should be made by law affecting the obligations which the purchasers were then under to be punctual in their payments. But at the close of that session, an act was passed for the relief of the purchasers of public

lands, which so far impaired that obligation as to induce the committee of Ways and Means to estimate the proceeds of that source of revenue at only 800,000 dollars. It has been shown, however, that the receipts to the 30th September last have exceeded 940,000 dollars; and those of the whole year are now estimated at 1,300,000 dollars.

This result in relation to the public lands, and the improvement which has taken place in the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, indicate a favorable change in the condition of the nation; from which a progressive increase of the public revenue may be confidently anticipated.

Independently, however, of any such increase, the facts disclosed by the fiscal operations of the year, some of which have been enumerated, warrant the conclusion that the receipts of the year 1822 may be estimated at 16,110,000 viz. Customs, 14,000,000; Public lands, 1,600,000; Bank dividends, 350,000; Arrears of direct tax and internal duties, 75,000; Money recovered out of advances made in the War Department, before the 1st of July, 1815, 60,000; Incidental receipts, 25,000.

The expenditures of the year 1822 are estimated at 14,947,661 80; viz. Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, 1,664,297; Public debt, 5,722,857 01; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pension arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 5,108,097 52; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,452,410 27.

The receipts of the year will, therefore, exceed the estimated expenditure, by 1,162,338 20.

Which, after discharging the difference between the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, and the balance of appropriations chargeable upon it, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, a balance estimated at 671,375 50.

It is, however, proper to state, that, in the estimate for the naval service, only 200,000 of the annual appropriation of 500,000 for the gradual increase of the navy is included; but that, of the amount estimated by the Secretary of War, a sum larger than the balance of that appropriation is for arrears for revolutionary pensions and the Indian department, which will not be embraced in the estimates for the year 1823.

The expenditure of the two succeeding years, it is believed, will not exceed that of the year 1822, unless a further expenditure shall, in the intermediate time, be authorized by law. But in the expenditure of the year 1822, and also of 1823 and 1824, no part of the annual appropriation of 10,000,000 constituting the sinking fund, is comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the interest of the public debt and the reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock. On the first of January, 1825, and the three succeeding years, the debt contracted during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, becomes redeemable at the will of the government. These sums greatly exceed the amount of the sinking fund applicable in those years to the redemption of the public debt. As the current value of the five per cent. stock, created during the last and present years, exceeds that of the seven per cent. stock, and of the six per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813, it is presumed that the holders of those stocks will be disposed to exchange them for an equal amount of five per cent. stock, redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund, as at present constituted. According to this view of the subject, 24,000,000 of the stocks which will be redeemable in the years 1825 and 1826, may be exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable, one third on the first of January, 1831, and one third on the same days of 1832 and 1833. This exchange of six per cent. stock, if effected on the 1st of January, 1823, will produce an annual reduction of the interest of the public debt, from that time to the first mentioned period, of 240,000, and an aggregate saving, through the whole period, of 2,160,000. If the whole of the seven per cent. stock should be exchanged, the saving will be considerably increased.

If such an exchange of stock should be deemed inexpedient or impracticable, a saving of equal, if not greater extent, may be effected in the years 1825 1826, 1827 & 1828, by borrowing, at the rate of five per cent, in the first and each successive year, a sum equal to the difference between the amount redeemable and that portion of the Sinking Fund, applicable to its redemption; the five per cent. stock, so created, to be redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the Sinking Fund, until the whole of the public debt shall be redeemed. If the five per cent. stock shall during those years, be above par, a saving beyond that proposed to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1823 will be secured, to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue, which has been attempted, and which is necessary to the

full operation of the Sinking Fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorized by law, may, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be—1st, an increase of the public revenue by an addition to the existing impositions; or, 2d, a reduction of the Sinking Fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at twenty five per cent, which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woolen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionably increased.

Second. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the Sinking Fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of 8,000,000 dollars, commencing on the first of January, 1825, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1839. Should the Sinking Fund be reduced to 8,000,000 dollars, an exchange of 30,000,000 dollars of six per cent. for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of the year 1823, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing, in any degree, the operation of that fund in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest annually 360,000 dollars.

The loan of 5,000,000 dollars, which was authorized by the act of 3d March, 1821, has been obtained at an average premium of nearly 5.59 per cent; upon the issue of five per cent. stock, redeemable at the will of the government, after the 1st of January, 1835.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 10, 1831.

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### Fariery.

#### HIDE BOUND.

This term implies a tightness of the Skin, which feels as if it were glued to the Ribs, the coat having at the same time a rough unhealthy appearance.—This complaint is generally occasioned by worms; or want of attention in the groom; it occurs sometimes, however, without any manifest cause; in such cases give the Alternative Ball, No. 1 every morning, until moderate purging is produced, and if this does not succeed, try the Alternative, No. 2, which is to be given every morning for eight or ten days, taking care to assist its operation by warm clothing, good grooming, and regular exercise. The exercise should not be confined to walking, but may be carried so far as to excite a moderate perspiration. Great care must afterwards be taken that he does not get cold, let him be taken into the stable while warm, and immediately clothed; when the legs and head have been well cleaned remove the cloth and continue to rub the body with large wisp of clean straw, until it is quite dry.

I cannot forbear mentioning here a remedy that is employed in some parts of Staffordshire for this complaint, as it clearly evinces how necessary it is to rescue this valuable animal from the barbarous and absurd treatment of illiterate blacksmiths. An account of this operation was sent by a gentleman who saw it practised a few days ago. "The head and legs of the horse being secured; two men (one on each side) pull the hide from the ribs in about fifty places with pincers." The proprietor of this unfortunate animal must surely have been destitute of common sense or humanity, to allow an ignorant unfeeling farrier to perform so cruel and fruitless an operation.

#### Alternative Balls.

##### No. 1.

Barbadoes Aloes, 1 oz  
Castile Soap, 9 dr  
Powdered Ginger, 6 dr  
Syrup enough to form the Mass, to be divided into four doses.

##### No. 2.

Tartarised Antimony, 2 1/2 oz  
Powdered Ginger, 1 1/2 oz  
Opium, 1/2 oz  
Syrup enough to form the Mass to be divided into eight balls.

#### A Cement to mend Queens wares.

Take lime and smeltase of each in equal quantity and mix them together.